

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST. OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4.00.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LENN BOYD,
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. PRAZIEL,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Sup't of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARRIE COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS.
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

TUESDAY JULY 5, 1859

This number of our paper was printed on Saturday evening, in order to allow the boys in the office to enjoy the glorious Fourth, and of course is not up with the news of the day. It has become a custom with newspapers to take holiday on the anniversary of the nation's independence, and we have followed the fashion.

Letter from John M. Harlan.
FRANKFORT, June 29, 1859.

To the Editor of the Louisville Democrat:

In the Daily Louisville Democrat of this day's date I observe the following paragraph: "It appears from the Yeoman that Mr. Harlan, the Opposition candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, wrote a letter to the New Albany Tribune advocating the election of Willard, Black Republican, over Willard, in the gubernatorial contest. The Yeoman publishes the letter."

As your paper has a large circulation in the various counties composing this Congressional District, I desire to state through its columns that I am not the author of the letter referred to, or any other letter advocating the election of Morton over Willard.

I was never consulted in reference to, nor did I ever intend to approve the writing of any such letter. I was not informed that such a letter would be written, nor that it had been written until some weeks after it was published in the Yeoman, which was near the close of the Presidential canvass of 1856. On the day the letter bears date, (September 12, 1856,) I addressed a large crowd in Williamsburg, White County, Kentucky, in favor of the election of Fillmore and Donnell.

Will the Democrat as well as the Yeoman do me the favor to publish this card?

Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. HARLAN.

We publish the above, which came to us in an indirect way, to oblige Mr. Harlan. As he has requested us to publish it, a word of comment may not be out of place. We make no objection to the style or matter of this communication, but we must be allowed to state that we think it is given to the world at a remarkably late period. About three years ago the Yeoman first copied the famous Morton letter sent from this place to Mr. Gregg, editor of the New Albany (Ind.) Tribune, and relying upon the statement of the gentleman to whom it was addressed that it was the production of "a Fillmore Elector in the State of Kentucky," we called upon John Harlan to come forward and deny that he wrote it.

He failed to do so in a public manner, so far as we are informed, and Mr. Gregg never, so far as we have heard, exonerated Gen. Harlan from the authorship of the letter, although the discussion upon the subject between the two newspapers at this place must have met his eye at the time, and although Mr. Harlan's organ expressed the belief, if not the wish, that he would make the correction. Mr. Gregg is now dead. To do justice to all parties, it is proper to state that shortly after the first publication of the Morton letter in the Yeoman, Mr. Harlan's brother, Col. W. L. Harlan, published a short card, claiming the authorship of the letter for himself; but Gen. John Harlan, as we infer, did not then think his supposed connection with a document advocating the election of Morton over Willard of sufficient importance to demand a denial over his own signature. If this remarkable conduct argues a change in the public sentiment upon charges of affiliation and sympathy with the Northern Black Republican party, we are glad to see it, and we cheerfully give Mr. Harlan the use of our columns to set himself right before the public. But he is remarkably slow in repudiating Mortimerism.

Assuming that Col. Wm. Harlan wrote the Morton letter, we would like to know how the fact stated in that letter, that all the able men of Frankfort concurred in the sentiments expressed by the writer can be reconciled with the statements made in the communication at the head of these remarks. We admit that it can be done by supposing Gen. Harlan not to be of the number of able men at this place; yet he was making American speeches throughout the country as Assistant Elector for the State at large. We are willing to take Mr. Harlan's statement upon matters of a personal character concerning himself, from the respect we entertain for him as a gentleman, but certainly it was very natural to conclude that his brother, when he claimed the indorsement of his sentiments by the able men of this place, included in the number the prominent members of his own family.

The members of the Democratic National Committee have agreed upon the 2d of June, 1860, as the day for the meeting of the National Convention at Charleston to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President.

Garrett Davis on Old-Line Whigs.

We have heretofore published the correspondence between Simms and Davis, and now lay before our readers the entire article out of which the difficulty grew, as we find it in several of our Opposition exchanges. It will be seen, from a perusal, that Mr. Davis was very severe upon old-line Whigs generally, as well as upon Capt. Simms.

Capt. Simms as a Whig.—Capt. Simms is a very prominent and courteous gentleman, of fair talents and high aspirations; who has always appraised himself a little above his full value. He was first a candidate for the house of the State Legislature in this county, in 1846. He was then a very decided and conservative Whig, and took strong ground against submitting to the people the question, whether a convention should be called to revise the constitution of the State. He was defeated. In 1849 he again became a candidate for the same place, and openly avowed his adherence to Whig principles and measures, and indeed assumed to be one of their champions. He was elected, and at the ensuing session was made chairman of the House committee on "Federal Relations." During the session he never wavered in his support of Whig doctrine and measures, and his fidelity to them was above suspicion. In 1853, he aspired to represent this Senatorial district in the Legislature, and he importantly sought the Whig nomination for the place. The name of Capt. Cunningham, a soldier of the war of 1812, a man of old age, and as true a Whig as Capt. Simms, or any other man, was presented for the same nomination. Not from any purpose to slight, or under-rate Capt. Simms, the Whigs of the county manifested a prompt and decided preference for the "war-worn veteran." Then, for the first time, did the Capt. manifest discontent, not with Whigism or the Whig party, but with the large majority of it in Bourbon county, which had preferred Capt. Cunningham to himself; and for no other known cause, he suspended friendly relations with sundry gentlemen, between whom and himself the most courteous terms had previously subsisted.

In 1853, the Whigs of the district held a convention to nominate a candidate in opposition to John C. Breckinridge, who was a candidate for re-election, and in this we think his courage got the better of his discretion, for though I am far from hating Mr. Breckinridge to be the great man which his friends proclaim him, yet I thought, and I still think, he would have given our Capt. a terrible overthrow. So thought the convention. Capt. Simms became more eager and impatient for the nomination than he had been, for any reason. He strongly solicited many Whigs personally for their support. He importuned delegates to attend the convention and to work for him, and urged his claims upon it, and some of them good-naturedly promised him to do so, and they faithfully redeemed that promise. But the convention thought it most wise not to then to nominate Capt. Simms, and he felt that he had been deceived. He was not, however, a man of a large majority, was nominated over him. Capt. Simms' honor, his fidelity to his party and the principles which he professed, and also to the political and personal friends whom he had prevailed to go into convention and urge his nomination, all required him to support and vote for the nominee, for he and his friends were compelled to do so. The strongest manner, pledged that he should. Even among blacklegs, if one put up his stake intending to take all of it, he would not be to create it by that class of gentry, much less by the honest part of the world outside of it, to snatch up his stake. I profess a sincere personal respect for Capt. Simms, which I would not profess if I did not feel; and I feel that my personal respect for him is not lessened by the fact that he did not, and that he could not, be induced to vote for Gov. Letcher. I suppose that Capt. Simms then became fully satisfied that his ambitious hopes would not soon be realized in the party which he belonged, and he then silently determined to go over to the camp of that enemy against whom he had so long and so earnestly fought, and he then for higher pay than he was receiving from those who were struggling to bring the principles which he professed into the ascendant. Capt. Simms did not vote between Mr. Meade and Clark, but in the ensuing campaign he went over to the enemy, horse lost and diamonds, took the field for Buchanan, and then became Editor of the "Flag."

Capt. Simms REVERENCES THE MEMORY OF HENRY CLAY.—Capt. Simms, in his speech on Thursday last, declared that there lived no man, who held the services, character, and the memory of Mr. Clay in greater regard and reverence than he did. Lam. Boyd, a loyal old Louisville, was one of the bitterest traducers and revilers of Mr. Clay up to the time of his last sickness and death. In 1844, Boyd was one of the signatories of the great statement of Ashland, who revived and reiterated in Congress the state charge against him of bargain, sale and corruption in the election of John Q. Adams to the Presidency. Yet Capt. Simms voluntarily drew his name as a competitor of Boyd for the Democratic nomination for Lieut. Governor, and is now one of his supporters for that office.

Capt. Simms, of KYON NOTHING.—Captain Simms denounced the Know-Nothing party, as he termed it, and its nomination of A. K. Marshall for Congress. Has the Captain any friend "new or old" who doubts that the Know-Nothing Convention had tendered that nomination to him, on condition that he should become a member of the order, and that the Captain would have accepted the terms in double quick time, and become a follower of "Sam." If there be such a friend he is a green one.

Capt. Simms and the Old-Line Whigs.—Captain Simms said in his speech in Paris, that he was supported by as good and true old-line Whigs as there were in the county, and in a subsequent part of it, he held forth on Whig principles. Benedict Arnold signified his support of the American Whig cause in the Revolutionary War on Lake Champlain, but he was the walls of Quebec, and on the plains of Saratoga. He afterwards offered to set a American army posted at West Point to King George the III, and then went over to the enemy. There were good Whigs at the time, and have since, but they did not swallow the Cincinnati Democratic platform—a platform that reiterates every former Democratic heresy and measure which the old-line Whigs had opposed for a generation, and it fulminated the most Democratic denunciation against every old Whig principle and measure. Captain and the old-line Whigs who carry the Cincinnati platform in their cranial and portmanteau, are such Whigs as Arnold was after he had fled to the British camp.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT—ITS IMPORTANCE.—One error with all political parties in Kentucky is, that they give an undue importance to the administration of the government of the United States over the government of this State. It is of more importance to the people of this State to have their government well administered than even to have a good administration of the United States government. There are a few Old-Line Whigs who would not concede that the administration of the government of Kentucky, on the old right and Democratic principles, would be a greater curse to the people of this State than have been the administration of P. K. or Pierce, or even Buchanan. One would suppose that with every true Old-Line Whig, the first political desire would be to have a good and true Old-Line Whig Governor of the State. Well, here is John F. Bell, just such a Whig, agreeing with Capt. Simms in the Cincinnati question, and also in opposition to the Know-Nothing organization. Who doubts that if a desire for office had never entered into, and that he was not now in the heart of Capt. Simms, that he would be for the "Old-Line Whig" Joshua F. Bell, and against the wool dyed Locofoco, Beriah Magoffin?

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY AND SOUTHERN WHIGRY.—Capt. Simms says that the Democratic party in Kentucky are not to be distinguished from the Whig party and afterwards with the American party, because of their inclination to fraternize with the free-soilers of the North who are against protecting slavery. Van Buren, Chase, Sumner, King, Wilmot, and

a legion of the free-soil leaders, were original Democrats. The whole Democratic party of the free States are now for giving slavery in the Territories to the unfriendly legislation of squatters, and non-intervention in Congress; and yet Capt. Simms is hatching himself on to this party. The Democratic leaders and organs in Kentucky know that the Democratic party cannot hold possession of the U. S. government, and all its offices, and its continually plundered treasury, without the alliance of the non-interventionist slave-roving party of the free States, and all their profligate and disgusting twisting and wriggling throughout the State at this time, is to sacrifice a much of the proper protection to state property as will enable them to hold alliance with their free-soil allies, and yet not drive off the mass of their party at home. Never was there a more venal surrender of principle.

In Kentucky, heretofore, everybody was for protecting slave property in the Territories, and such is yet the sentiment and determination of the great mass of the people. But the people on the other side of the Ohio river occupy the opposite position, and the Buchanan leaders of Kentucky are attempting to straddle that river, and to hold one foot on the pro-slavery ground of their own State, and to plant the other upon the free-soil ground of the free States. Their object is to gull the public, and to continue an unprincipled connection with the free-soilers to enable them to divide between themselves for the future, as they heretofore have done, the offices, jobs, contracts, and the sary of the United States.

\$400!

A CHANCE FOR THE FAITHFUL.

All who believe that Bell or Harlan have the best of a chance are invited to face the music!

We are authorized to propose the following bets to any of the Opposition in this latitude who have the requisite amount of means, faith, and pluck to accept them, viz:

\$10 on each Congressional district in Kentucky separately—that Magoffin's majorities exceed those of Buchanan, and that Bell's majorities fall short of those of Fillmore.

\$50 that Magoffin is elected Governor.

\$50 that Magoffin gets 2,500 majority.

\$50 that Magoffin gets 5,000 majority.

\$100 that Magoffin gets 7,000 majority.

\$20 that Magoffin gets 10,000 majority.

Also,

\$70 that Simms beats Harlan in this district.

\$20 that Simms beats Harlan and Traub together.

\$10 that Traub gets more votes than Harlan.

All the foregoing bets to be taken together, and in case either of the parties named should not run the race out, the bet in reference to him is drawn.

The True Doctrine.

The voters of Kentucky have not forgotten that Mr. Clay, from the Committee of Thirteen in the United States Senate, made a report on the 8th day of May, 1850, in which he uses the following expressive and truthful words:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in framing Territorial governments for each newly acquired domain is to retain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the Territory acquired, so long as it retains the Territorial form of government, leaving to the people of such Territory, when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance of prohibition of domestic slavery."

The doctrine enunciated in the above is the doctrine in which the Democracy of Kentucky have ever believed, and goes to prove conclusively that if Mr. Clay were living at the present day, he would be a Democrat. It is the doctrine of the Constitution, of common sense, and common justice, and harmonizes in every particular with the Democratic Platform.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Remington v. Day, Harrison; affirmed.
Thompson v. M. Daniel, Grant; affirmed.
Williams v. O'Hara, Grant; reversed.
Hedger v. Downs, Grant; reversed.
Fugate v. Robinson, Pendleton; affirmed.
Stanley v. Nell, Bell & Co., Pendleton; affirmed.
Wall v. Wainman's adm'r, Pendleton; affirmed.
Wilson v. Stevenson et al., Pendleton; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Carson v. Carson, Lincoln; petition for rehearing overruled.

Yard v. Buchanan, Boyle; petition slightly modified, and petition for rehearing overruled.

Fowler v. DeHill, McKahan & Co., Hickman; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Hobbs v. King, Lincoln; petition for rehearing filed.

Myers v. Henry, Pendleton; order of submission set aside and continued.

Lenon v. Hodge, Grant; continued.

Collins v. Mott et al., Grant; continued.

Collins v. Ja. et al., Grant; continued.

Ashcroft v. Marshall et al., Grant; continued.

Robinson v. Stewart, Grant; continued.

Childers v. Williams et al., Grant; continued.

McMillon v. Sasher, Grant—were argued.

Bell and Magoffin's Appointments.

Messrs. Bell and Magoffin, candidates for Governor, will speak at the following places and on the following times:

Mayslick, Mason co., Tuesday, July 5th.
Paris, Nichol's co., Wednesday, July 6th.
Flemingsburg, Fleming co., Thursday, July 7th.
Circleville, Lewis co., Saturday, July 9th.
Ashland, Greenup co., Monday, July 11th.
Grayson, Carter co., Tuesday, July 12th.
Louisville, Lawrence co., Wednesday, July 13th.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Friday, July 15th.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Monday, July 18th.
Owensville, Butler co., Wednesday, July 20th.
Mt. Sterling, Montgomery co., Thursday, July 21st.
Winchester, Clarke co., Friday, July 22d.
Irvine, Estill co., Saturday, July 23d.
Richmond, Madison co., Monday, July 25th.
London, Laurel co., Wednesday, July 27th.
Bridgewater, Knox co., Thursday, July 28th.
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Saturday, July 30th.
Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

A. J. James.

Democratic candidate for the office of Attorney General, will address the people at the following times and places:

Hazzard, Perry co., Wednesday, July 6.
Whitesburg, Letcher co., Thursday, July 7.
Pikeville, Pike co., Saturday, July 9.
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Monday, July 11.
Pantsville, Johnson co., Tuesday, July 12.
West Liberty, Morgan co., Wednesday, July 13.
Jackson, Breathitt co., Thursday, July 14.
Bourville, Owsley co., Friday, July 15.
Manchester, Clay co., Saturday, July 16.
Mr. Harlan, Opposition candidate for some office, is respectfully invited to be present at these appointments.

Lexington Statesman, Mountain Democrat, and the papers having a circulation at the places of appointments, please copy.

[For the Yeoman.]

HICKSVILLE, KY., June 24, 1859.

EDITOR YEOMAN: The good old doctrines and principles advocated by the Democratic party are steadily and constantly progressing in the Fourth District; we can stand indelibly erect upon the platform of principles laid down by our fathers; a platform based upon the Federal Constitution, extending the time-honored doctrine of "equal rights" to every part of our glorious confederacy, and necessary to the existence and maintenance of our nationality. The Democratic party has ever held it as one of the cardinal principles in its political creed "that the people had the capacity to govern themselves;" that they were not waiting in either virtue or intelligence—thus believing, and thus holding, they have ever held the necessity of coming before them with pure principles and correct practical theories, in order to receive their approbation and support.

There has ever been a party in the nation in opposition to the Democratic party; that party has advocated many and varied doctrines, assumed many *street-sounding names*, and stood upon various and widely conflicting platforms. They (with one solitary exception, which was the *old Whig party*) seem to have gone upon the notion that the people were incapable of governing themselves intelligently; that they could best accomplish their purposes, and obtain possession and power in the land, by artful and cunning devices, deep and sordid intrigues, and by clothing their destructive heresies with high sounding names, and delusive titles.

It is amusing to trace these worthies through their various amblings and twistings in search of "vice and the genial sunlight of popular favor." At one time we have them fearing the Pope, and trembling at the dangers which threaten or imminence from foreigners and foreign influence. We find them in opposition to the repeal of that odious and unconstitutional Missouri Compromise restriction. At another, we find them indorsing the principles of non-intervention, and pledging themselves to stand by the existing laws upon the slavery question. At one time we have them preterming the expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the Territories, but giving an opinion that if such power belonged to Congress it ought not to be exercised. We find them now abandoning all those opinions and doctrines in a willow suppleness characteristic of insincerity, and reckless repudiation of principles and measures, to suit the times, and their obscure notions of what would be most popular, and what would best win before the people. I cannot refrain here from giving you a single instance of the facility with which they change their opinions, which occurred in my own county. On the 10th day of January last, the Opposition party in Cumberland county held a county meeting for the purpose of sending delegates to the convention to assemble in Louisville the 22d of February following, to nominate candidates for their State ticket. In that meeting they passed a preamble and sundry resolutions, which they had published in the Louisville Journal, which preamble was as follows:

"At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Opposition to sectionalism, in the court house, in this place, on Monday, January 10th, 1859, T. C. McIntire was called to the Chair. Dr. D. R. Hazzard, M. H. Owsley, James R. Conner, Dr. Jas. Cook, Dr. R. M. Alexander, and David Williams, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, who, after retiring and consulting, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

After several resolutions complimentary of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, they come to give their opinion upon the great slavery question, which is contained in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That Congress has no right to legislate on the question of slavery in the State or Territories, where it does not exist, or where it exists, but the power to control it belongs to the people, or bona fide citizens of the Territory, and not merely residents of the Territories and States."

There were the opinion expressed, in unmistakable and unequivocal terms, that Congress has no power to legislate upon the subject of slavery either in the State or Territories where it does not exist, or where it exists, but the power to control it belongs to the people, or bona fide citizens of the Territory, and not merely residents of the Territories and States.

There being no other nominations, on motion of Col. Geo. T. Wood, of Hart, Dr. C. J. Walton, of Hart, was declared the unanimous choice of this convention.

On motion, it was resolved that E. L. Barbee, of Taylor, Wm. Barnett, of Green, and John Doman, of Hart, be appointed to inform Dr. C. J. Walton of his nomination.

Col. Geo. T. Wood, of Hart, being called for, responded in a short, but forcible and appropriate speech.

JOHN DIXON, E. C. PURDY, Chairman.
ROBT. MARSHALL, Secretaries.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A special dispatch from New Orleans to the Charleston Courier, dated 29th inst., says that on the 11th, Minister M. Lane addressed a remonstrance to Mr. Monro's Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the name of President Buchanan, expressing his great indignation of the withdrawal of the signatures from the American Consuls, and the murder of peaceful American citizens by Mexico in soldiers at Acapulco. The massacre is characterized as a violation of national rights and treaty stipulations, and Miramon is warned that it will be remembered and redressed by the United States. The ship of war Saratoga has returned from Vera Cruz to Tampico.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Captain Von Vliet, United States Assistant Quartermaster, has submitted to the War Department a reply to the charges recently preferred against him for alleged misconduct in connection with the purchase of mules for the army, and the Secretary of War, after mature deliberation of the same, has decided that the explanation and testimony tendered by him are satisfactory.

The Postmaster General has ordered of G. F. Nesbit, of New York, contractor, one million stamped envelopes, with the new self-sealing improvement. They will be furnished to the public at five cents per hundred more than are charged in the present pattern.

The statement contained in a letter from Floyd, Ky., extensively published, charging the Secretary of War with being personally interested in the contracts with Holiday and others, for supplying arms to the troops in Utah, is wholly destitute of truth. The arrangement for this service was made in the regular course of business after advertisement, with the proper officers, by which he contracted with the former was made, and at least one hundred thousand dollars are saved to the government.

It is rumored that W. E. Riley, Esq., of Springfield, has announced himself as the Opposition candidate for Congress in this district.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

are of course very corrupt, dishonest, profligate, and intrude generally to the interest of the people. They very modestly want the people to turn the Democrats out of power and put them in. (Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth,) without a theory of government to point to as their political creed; without nationality, without a past, or prospect for a future, it is indeed a reasonable and modest request to turn the Democrats out of office and let them fill the places occupied by them.

All these leaders, as well as the small fry, are particularly exercised about Congressional protection. They feel sure that the Democrats are about to prove untrue to the South and the constitution, by failing to pass a slave code for the Territories. And they rear, rant, fume, fret, and eat fire, until one would be led to conclude that their political stomachs were lined with adamant. They imagine they have a clap-net well baited into which the poor ignorant people will surely go; a fast-going hobby on which every mother's son of them will ride into office; but, as usual, they will be mistaken. The people have intelligence, nationality, patriotism—they know that a re-opening of the slavery agitation in Congress can eventuate in no good to the South, and will seriously injure the Union. They have fresh in their memories the severe trials and serious dangers we have passed through in other days on account of this same slavery agitation in Congress. They remember in those dark days how the wheedling tide of sectionalism and fanaticism, beat with unabated fury against the old ship of State, threatening to bury her forever beneath their merciless waves; and how great a "lary of the West," in the evening of his life, dispelled those threatening dangers, and gave to undistracted nation peace and hope. They remember how the hearts of all true lovers of their country turned with gratitude toward Kentucky's proud son for his signal services in procuring the settlement of that dangerous and distracting question. Amidst a long line of distinguished public services, the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, and his labors in their behalf, we consider the greatest act of his life. And they remember that compromise was effected upon the just and honorable principle of non-intervention, a principle which has ever met with the approval of the Democracy, and upon which to-day they stand. But I must close. More anon.

Remain yours, &c., REMUS.

Democratic Meeting.

A convention was called and held in the town of Greensburg, Green county, Ky., on the 25th day of June, 1859, for the Eighth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Hart, Green, and Taylor.

On motion of Geo. T. Wood, of Hart, E. C. Purdy, of Taylor, was appointed chairman, John Doman, of Hart, and Robt. Marshall, of Green, secretaries.

D. P. White, of Green, presented to the convention a letter from William H. Thompson, Esq., of Hart, withdrawing his name as a candidate before the convention.

The following gentlemen appeared and took their seats as members of the convention, to wit:

From the county of Hart, Col. George T. Wood, J. W. Edwards, W. W. Wilson, James McComb, J. J. Couch, and Dr. J. C. Vale.

From the county of Green, William Gough, T. C. McIntire, Milton A. Vaughn, Jas. A. Howell, John P. Brewer, and William Barnett, Jr.

From the county of Taylor, Samuel O. White, E. C. Purdy, A. Wilson, William Marshall, F. W. Johnson, and E. L. Barbee.

Resolved, That this convention adopt the Mason rule in casting its votes for the candidates. Resolutions being in order, Samuel O. White, of Taylor, nominated Robt. Calvin, of Taylor, William Barnett, of Green, nominated Lehigh Vaughn, of Green; and Col. Geo. T. Wood, of Hart, nominated Dr. C. J. Walton, of Hart. Mr. Fielding Vaughn being present requested his name to be withdrawn, which was done. Mr. Y. Rucker, of Green, nominated Capt. E. H. Robinson, of Green. Capt. H. H. Hazzard, being present, requested his name to be withdrawn, which was done, and Samuel O. White, of Taylor, withdrew the name of Robt. Calvin, of Taylor.

There being no other nominations, on motion of Col. Geo. T. Wood, of Hart, Dr. C. J. Walton, of Hart, was declared the unanimous choice of this convention.

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BARBECUE.

WILL prepare a FISH DINNER for the public, to be served up near the Benson Depot, at 4 o'clock, on Saturday, July 3d, at 4 o'clock, and if they should not attend, there will be a supper. Both parties are invited to attend. The use of the public-house, in which the dinner will be served, will be free. Ample preparations for all who want it.

R. E. FINNELL.

EMPLOYMENT.

350 A MONTH AND ALL EXPENSES PAID.—An Agent is wanted to visit every town and county in the United States, to engage in a respectable way, the services of the people, and to obtain a list of names, to which the agent will be sent, for further particulars address, Dr. H. H. WALKER, corner of Broadway and West St., New York City, (enclose one cent stamp.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays at Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

For Coroner.
J. C. COLEMAN (the present Coroner) is a candidate for reelection in August.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Expedition to Liberia.

The Kentucky State Colonization Society will send emigrants from Kentucky to Liberia on the 25th of October, 1859. Free colored persons residing in Kentucky will receive the benefit of the State appropriation to move to Liberia for settlement there, upon application to the Agent of the Society. Those persons in the State who intend sending emancipated slaves to Liberia in the fall expedition will give notice of their intention to the Agent of the Society.

Address
J. H. WALKER, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.

GROVER & BAKERS
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Hutchings' devisees vs. Appeal from Bourbon Circuit Court.

A short statement of this case appeared last week, but a more full report being desired, is now given.

Pending the motion to record the will of Richard Hutchings, of Clarke county, Charles Benton, one of the counsel for the will, was, by consent, first appointed executor, and subsequently administrator of the estate. The devisees received the allowances made by the Clarke County Court in the Bourbon Circuit Court, and which were there sustained; the fee as counsel for the will was also, by consent, determined in the same case, upon both of which points the devisees appealed.

The court, per Judge Duvall, held—
This is in many of its aspects an extraordinary case. When the estate of Hutchings was committed to the hands of the administrator, it was appraised to a little over \$25,000, including land, slaves, and personalty. At the termination of the estate, the will in 1854, the entire estate was worth upwards of \$64,000, showing an increase in value of nearly \$39,000; and whilst, it is true, that much of this increase is to be attributed to a change in the times, and a gradual and general appreciation in the value of property from the year 1847 to 1854, it is also unquestionably true that much of the increase is due to the fidelity, skill, attention, and care with which this estate was managed by the administrator during that period; that the slaves were hired for the very highest prices; that the best homes were selected for them; that the administrator was unremitting in his attentions to such as at any time or for any reason stood in need of his personal care; that the physical and moral condition of all the slaves was greatly improved by his exertions, and that such improvement was especially manifested at the time they were sold, in their general appearance, and in the extraordinary prices at which they sold, are facts attested on almost every page of the record, and conceded by the appellants and their counsel. His judicious and profitable management of the real estate is also approved and admitted.

The witnesses all concur as to the amount of time, labor, trouble, and responsibility which the management of this estate necessarily involved, and none of the witnesses who had the personal knowledge of the facts estimate the compensation to which the administrator was entitled at less than the amount allowed, and many of them at a great deal more.

It has been decided by this court, that in order to make their allowances uniform, courts of equity have fixed a per centum upon the amount of the estate received and disbursed, by which they are governed in ordinary cases; but that neither the rule, nor the rate per centum, can be applied to all cases; but that whatever the form in which the allowance may be made, its justice is the main inquiry, and that the allowance fixed by the court below, unless an evident abuse of authority and discretion is shown, will not be disturbed. (*Wood and wife vs. Lee, 5 Mon., 64.*)

The proof in this case wholly fails to show such an abuse of authority or discretion on the part of the county Judge who made the allowances originally, or on the part of the Circuit Court who approved them, as to authorize the interposition of this court; on the contrary, we are bound to say that, in view of the extraordinary services rendered by the appellee, and of the large pecuniary benefits and profit which those services secured to the parties interested in the estate, the allowance was not more than a fair and reasonable compensation to the faithful, diligent and skillful fiduciary through whose agency, to a great extent, the value of this estate was more than doubled in a period of seven or eight years—a result certainly as unprecedented as the amount of the allowance can be said to be.

That the fee allowed the appellee for his services as one of the counsel of the appellants is reasonable, the testimony of Tucker, Downey, Huston, Caperton, Robinson, and others, establishes beyond question.

Judgment affirmed.

Hedger vs. From Grant.

This was an action in the circuit court by the appellee against the appellant and one John McGibany, to recover the value of a certain grey mare alleged to have been wrongfully taken and withheld from appellee, and damages for the alleged wrong.

Process was served on Hedger only. At the May term, 1858, the action was called and tried as to Hedger, and judgment rendered against him without having been previously in any way disposed as to McGibany, who had not been summoned.

The court, per Judge Duvall, held—
Article 7, title 9, of Civil Code, regulates the "time of trial" of actions. Section 382, in that article and title, provides that "actions by ordinary proceedings shall stand for trial at the first term after process has been served on the defendant, as specified in section 135."

And an action on contract, where the summons has been served in due time, as provided in section 135, upon part only of defendants, "shall stand for trial at the first term as to those so summoned, and may be continued as to the others."

It then provides that "in other actions by ordinary proceedings the plaintiff can only demand a trial at any term as to part of the defendants, upon his discontinuing his action, on the first day of such term, as to the others."

The words in all other actions, held to mean such actions as are not founded on contract. This action was not founded on contract, but it was held to be, under the old practice, an action *ex delicto*; and as McGibany was not served with process, and the appellee did not discontinue as to him on the first day of the term, he had no right to a trial against Hedger.

The appellee had no right to a trial when the cause did not regularly stand for trial, inasmuch as appellee did not consent thereto, nor waive his objection to going to trial.

This error in ruling Hedger into trial was not a clerical misprision, which is not ground for appeal under sections 577 and 578, until the same has been presented and acted on by the court below.

This court has decided that the failure of an appellant to treat the refusal of the circuit court to continue a cause as a clerical misprision, and move for its correction in that court, before taking an appeal, as prescribed in the sections 577 and 578, does not deprive him of his right to a reversal here in a case where he objected to the trial at the time it was had, and then excepted to the ruling of the court in compelling him to go to trial.

The two sections above apply only to cases when no resistance has been made to the trial below, and where the circuit court has not passed up-

on the objections to the trial. (*Hood vs. Owsley, 18 Mon., 1857.*)

Judgment reversed.

William vs. From Grant.

This was a petition to recover a tract of land and \$100 damages for the detention of it. The amount of damages was stated in the petition. Judgment by default, both for land and damages.

The court, per Judge Stites, held—

That the judgment is erroneous, because, by the Civil Code, (Sec. 153,) and as decided 11 B. Mon., 395, and 18 B. Mon., 229, allegations of damage cannot be taken as true for want of answer and denial, but must be tried by jury. The whole judgment must be reversed because it is an entirety. It cannot be permitted to stand as to the land and be reversed as to the damages.

Judgment reversed.

(From the Washington Constitution.)

Law and Order.

If there be any one long for which President Buchanan is entitled to more honor than another, it is for the unflinching steadiness with which he has always insisted upon the observance of the Constitution and obedience to the laws. This is, indeed, the first duty of his great office, the main purpose of the power placed in his hands, and the prominent obligation imposed upon him by his inauguration oath. Since the beginning of his administration the assaults of lawless and rebellious traitors against the government have been more open, more impudent, and apparently more dangerous, than they ever were in the previous history of the country.

First and foremost, this spirit made its appearance in the notorious document signed by the forty-forgery men of Connecticut calling upon the President to dissolve the Union, and to leave the laws unexecuted in Kansas. This would have left an open field to the murderous marauders whom Beecher and others sent there armed with Sharps' rifles to play their bloody trade. But a President stood squarely up to his work and rebuked his adversaries not only by an unanswerable reply, but also by preserving the order of the Territory, and saving hundreds of lives which would else have been sacrificed.

In the Southwest, one attempt after another was made to trample down the neutrality laws, and carry on war for the advancement of private parties against a country with which the United States were in relations of profound peace. As yet, an upright and fearless judiciary, or using the power of the navy, the President overthrew each one of these unprincipled enterprises.

The African slave trade was re-opened in direct violation of the law which forbade it. The most exacting of the Federal government was used to punish the crime, and to prevent its repetition. It humiliates us to confess that the offenders, most of them, have escaped, not from any defect in the law, nor from want of executive energy, but for lack of judicial integrity, but from the ill-will of jurors in Georgia and South Carolina to perform their noble duty. In all cases, the spirit of the President's action from the very first would stand them if he had failed to put forth all the power and influence he had.

In some parts of the country, especially in the Northwest, there was reason to fear that the local judiciary were determined in certain cases to oppose the authority of the Federal government. It was known that in Wisconsin the Supreme Court of that State had held that prisoners and set at large criminals convicted under the laws of the United States, and sent its officers to interfere with the administration of justice in the Federal Courts. Rudebush as were the pretensions on which this conduct was grounded, the marshal of the United States, being at the moment without any instructions upon the subject, yielded to the demand of the State Judges. This brought the case of *Ableman vs. Booth* into the Supreme Court of the United States, where the whole subject was thoroughly examined, and the great old man at the head of that tribunal added another to his long list of claims upon the public gratitude by an opinion which settles forever the relations between the Federal and State authorities.

Very recently the laws of the United States were defied by a band of fanatics at Oberlin, Ohio. But they were arrested, tried, and convicted. The Governor attempted to interfere with the authority of the State court between these criminals and the tribunal which had jurisdiction of their offense. It was feared for a moment that the Supreme Court of Ohio would yield to the demand of the State Judges. This brought the case of *Ableman vs. Booth* into the Supreme Court of the United States, where the whole subject was thoroughly examined, and the great old man at the head of that tribunal added another to his long list of claims upon the public gratitude by an opinion which settles forever the relations between the Federal and State authorities.

The great object of the President in all these cases, and the leading principle which pervades his management of the Federal Government, has been to maintain the States in all their just rights, and to prevent every question of domestic concern from being determined, while at the same time he preserves the powers of the General Government in their whole Constitutional vigor.

The result of the President's firm action was a complete triumph of legal authority over the desperate and had men who opposed it. The criminals were convicted and sentenced to the punishment which their offenses deserved. The State Court at Columbus shrank back step by step from the grave responsibility of authorizing the first blow to be struck in a civil war, and the Governor himself, after issuing up this mob feeling of hatred to the laws for many years, a last challenge to counsel submission, order, and obedience. Six thousand Black Republicans were summoned at Columbus with threats to throw down the law and do other violent things. But they stood out in impotent railing and empty abuse. They cursed and blasphemed the Government which has done more for the human race than any other in ancient or modern times, and then retired to their homes, and there they have remained.

A CANDIDATE.—W. S. Elm, Esq., so long and so favorably known in this community, is the regular candidate of the Democratic party for a seat in the lower House of the next General Assembly of Kentucky. He is the candidate in consent of all our party—there is not one dissenting voice. Let us see if the "Elements of Opposition" can defeat Wm. S. Elm, whose whole political life has been devoted to the cause advocated by Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and all the other Democratic patriots who have occupied the Presidential chair. Wm. S. Elm will represent Henderson county in the next Legislature. "Mark the prediction!" Everybody is for him, and so are we. —*McNeamon.*

Henderson Reporter.

(From the Bardonia Democrat.)

T. Lovely Jones and his "independent" associates have been nominated as the O. K. candidate for Congress in the 10th district. We give below his highly "entertaining and instructive" letter of acceptance. It is as follows:

NEWPORT, Ky., June 17th, 1859.

Gentlemen: Your letter is received. I accept the nomination.

From the Lexington State-man.

Mr. Magoffin at Georgetown.

We were surprised to find in the Frankfort Commonwealth, to cross a perverted view of facts as contained in the following paragraph: "When Mr. Magoffin arose to reply, he was so enraptured with the sense of the overwhelming defeat he had sustained, and so mortified by the contrast between the reception given to himself and that extended to Mr. Bell—and that, too, in the strong Democratic county of Scott—his inability to answer or to avoid the charges of dishonesty and corruption and a shameless desertion of the constitutional rights of the South, that he preferred against his party and himself by Bell, he gave way to a violent and unseemly fit of passion, denouncing his audience for applauding his opponent, and venting his spleen by an impotent rage in a coarse and unparliamentary attack upon the Frankfort gentlemen present, and upon the opposition of this city generally."

This statement is untrue, and does Mr. Magoffin gross injustice. When he arose to reply, he met the insults which the Opposition not unreasonably offered to him. He was not enraptured with the sense of the overwhelming defeat he had sustained, and so mortified by the contrast between the reception given to himself and that extended to Mr. Bell—and that, too, in the strong Democratic county of Scott—his inability to answer or to avoid the charges of dishonesty and corruption and a shameless desertion of the constitutional rights of the South, that he preferred against his party and himself by Bell, he gave way to a violent and unseemly fit of passion, denouncing his audience for applauding his opponent, and venting his spleen by an impotent rage in a coarse and unparliamentary attack upon the Frankfort gentlemen present, and upon the opposition of this city generally."

There were gentlemen from Frankfort at Georgetown, and we know to be the facts of such conduct, and we are gratified to learn from the Commonwealth that to these Mr. Magoffin has, as was right, disavowed any reference. But it was not the justice or injustice of the personal direction given in his remarks by Mr. Magoffin that induced this notice of the paragraph of the Commonwealth. It is the *inexcusable conduct* by that paper in the offense which, directed the remarks of Mr. Magoffin, and the *misstatement* of the provocation offered him. It was not the applause given his opponent, nor because "certified gentlemen had the presumption to attend the debate and testify by plaudits their approbation of Mr. Bell," that Mr. Magoffin administered a rebuke to the Frankfort party and others. He did not administer his rebuke to the Frankfort party, but to the whole audience, and to the whole Union.

Democratic speakers, is characteristic of the Opposition. It is a remnant of that spirit of violence and mobocracy which controlled the Know Nothing order, and traced its march through the country in fire and blood. It is unjustly ascribed to us, when it is well known men engaged in the disgraceful practice, to whom it is well enough occasionally to administer a rebuke, as it may deter them from a repetition of a like offense.

LOUISVILLE, July 1, 1859.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

GENTLEMEN: I find that there is an idea gaining ground by its repeated publication that my decision of the candidacy for Congress in this district resulted from a feeling of disapprobation of the party with which I am now known as the *interlocution* principle asserted by John and the Opposition candidates generally. I wish to say to you through your paper that this idea is erroneous, and that my course has not been dictated at all by the motives attributed to me. My view is this: The Territorial government is the creature of Congress, has just the capacity and power which Congress chooses to give it, and Congress cannot impart to it a power Congress does not itself possess.

If the slaveholder has the right to carry his slave into a Territory and has the right to hold him there as a slave, and I believe I do, then my opinion is that the Territorial Legislature can neither abrogate or amend or impair this right by the local laws, and I said in a speech made in Congress last winter, and now repeat, that, if the Territorial Legislature should pass a law with such object or effect, I think it would be the duty of Congress to draw the Congressional power through the law and send it back to the Territory as a usurpation Congress had abdicated.

I have no doubt of the power of Congress, and I have no doubt of the duty of Congress to provide remedies for the redress of all the grievances a man can suffer in the Territories. In the opinion of his rights and his property, for the Congress may delegate to the Territorial people the power of legislation, and give to them legislative, executive, and judicial departments of a Territorial government, still Congress does by this only perform its own duties with more convenience, for the responsibility of Congress to the States and people that this creature of its making should be so completely irresponsible, and cannot be shaken off, until the Territory is made a State and thereby receives the means of self-government. (See the language in American Ins. Co. vs. Canter, Peter's report.)

As a practical statesman, in the present condition of public sentiment as to slavery, I say I would say that the South has the deepest interest in tranquillizing the public mind on the whole series of questions connected with slavery, and that the South has the deepest interest in the decision which shall prove by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction that the remedy is wanting to assure the practical enjoyment of the slaveholder's rights in the Territories; but where ever that fact appears I would apply to Congress, if necessary, to afford that remedy, and I would agitate it as soon as after session, and every day of the session, and Congress after session, until I obtained my release and could extend the body the popular sentiment to do the Southern people justice under the Constitution.

These have been and remain my opinions, and I am not willing that there should exist any misapprehension about them, for I am now as in 1856 I would not "give the loss of a cup" between Black Republicans and that squatter sovereignty idea which accedes to the claims of the countervailing right to deprive me of the enjoyment of that which is my own.

I am, very respectfully,

H. MARSHALL.

The Kansas Election—A Majority of Republican Delegates Chosen.

The New York Tribune of Monday has a letter from its correspondent at Lawrence, K. T., dated June 12th, which gives the following particulars in regard to his election of Delegates to the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. The representation to the Constitutional Convention is of fifty-two delegates. The latest and most reliable figures are:

Democratic—Leavenworth, 10; Doniphan, 4; Calhoun, 1; Johnson, 1; total, 16; doubtful, not heard from, Bourbon and McCreary, 2; Jefferson, 1; Brown, 1; Marshall, Washington, and Argoshe, 1; total, 21.

A Broadway Dandy in 1859 is thus described in the Ledger for last week:

"That like an inverted iron pot; hair, cropped like a French soldier's, or an inhabitant of Blackwell's Island; moustache, ample and elongated, but no whiskers, or else, a beard and no moustache—never both; shirt-collar, erect, and setting close to the neck; cravat, a silken string; coat-collar, a quarter of an inch high; coat, vest, and trousers, all of the same material, light-colored, coarse of texture, loose-fitting; shirt, extremely fine and clean, with the wristband covering one-third of the hand; kid gloves, dark-colored and very new, fitting like a glove; shoes, not of patent leather, but polished to a mirror. No jewelry of any kind, unless in the form of vest-buttons, which may be of coral, earlanelle, or garnet; but this is not obligatory. Gold hunting-watch, as large as a saucer; (the last affection is, however, to carry a silver-watch—gold being so 'thousand common.') Cane, thin, still and plain. This equipped, the Broadway dandy thinks he looks like an English lord. He is now saving his salary with a view to the purchase of one of those wonderfully fine Panama hats which have lately broken out. The days are at hand when his tribe will esteem it infamy not to have on a hat that was labelled in the shop-window '\$50.' How grateful we ought to be to the Broadway dandy for taking so much trouble, and going to so much expense, to amuse his fellow-workmen."

A MODEL PROTECTOR.—We understood the Opposition candidate for Congress in this district to assert on the stump that if he had been a member of the last Congress he would have voted with Giddings, Burlingame, Lovejoy, and the other Abolitionists of the House, against the bill admitting Kansas a slave State into the Union. Compelled by the Supreme Court decision to abandon the advocacy of the power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories, and forced to submit to the repeal of the act of 1820, which prohibited the introduction of slavery into Kansas, he would still, by his own confession, have joined with the Republicans in tearing from the south the victory won in Kansas, after a long and exciting struggle, and would have voted with the Abolitionists who resisted the admission of Kansas as a slave State. He says that upon a sectional question involving not only an important principle, but the immediate interests of slavery, he would have voted with the Abolitionists, and not with the Southern members of Congress, and united with the Abolitionists in rejecting a bill which would have given one vote to a man, and over the defeat of which all Abolitionism was jubilant. Is this the man to whom the people of this district are willing to intrust the duty of protecting slavery?—*Lex. Statesman.*

BEN. P. CASSIDY.—We announce this gentleman, by authority, a candidate to represent the district comprising Hopkins, Union, and Crittenden counties, in the next Senate of Kentucky. Mr. Cassidy was for many years an active Whig, but became convinced that he was in a wrong position, and he can now be relied upon as a true and honest supporter of the Democratic party, and has for a considerable time been doing yeoman service in their behalf. The Democracy of his district are to doubt very much of his accession to their ranks as well as his cheerful acceptance of the candidacy for the Senate. He is a most able, energetic, clear-headed man, and in point of accurate, logical, power and intelligent acquirements, ranks with the most eloquent and the wisest men in the Commonwealth. He will be elected by a large majority, there is no room for doubt. Such men always command respect, wield influence, and do good service in the general assembly of the State.—*Henderson Reporter.*

MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Bangor, Me., July 1.—The Democratic State Convention, which met here yesterday, nominated Manassah Smith (Administration) for Governor. The vote stood—Smith (Administration) 304; Smart, Douglas, 284; scattering 54. The delegates to the Charleston Convention were George Shapley and E. W. White (Administration), and A. W. Roberts and Bion Bradbury (anti-Administration).

THE O position in the Ashland District are raising the old whine of "black carpet sacks" and "imported voters." This cry is a sure presage of defeat. Our Democratic friends can count on the election of Capt. Simms as beyond the possibility of a doubt.

DECLINES.—ACRIST, Ga., July 1.—Mr. Walker, who was nominated as candidate for Congress to succeed Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, refuses to accept the nomination.

SPRING GOODS!

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.

LOUI VILLE, KY.

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

STAPLE &

FANCY DRY GOODS, SILKS,

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

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Steamboat Furnishing

GOODS,

MATS, MATTINGS,

RUGS, &c.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends at Frankfort and the surrounding country, that we are now prepared to offer them, upon the most advantageous terms, the largest and best selected stock of the above goods ever exhibited in this or any other city west of New York. Our stock, in all its various departments, has been selected with a special view to meet the wants of every class of customers that visit our city, and comprises every article in the above varieties desired by the Lady of Fashion, the Domestic Housekeeper, or the Planter.

Every article in our stock has been purchased directly from the manufacturer, thus enabling us to save at least two profits to the consumers who purchase their goods of us. We pledge ourselves to sell the cheapest goods in the State, therefore invite us in person or our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Terms cash—no price only.

DURKEE, HEATH & CO.,

107 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW IMPORTATION OF

SERIES AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

EDWARD SCHLOSS, &c. C. B. GETZ

SCHLOSS & GETZ,

CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS, Frankfort, Ky.

Wood, Eddy & Co's

DELAWARE STATE

LOTTERIES!

CAPITAL PRIZE

\$40,000.

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,

SUCCESSORS TO GREGORY & JEAURY.

The undersigned, having become owners of

The above Lottery Charter in

Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn

on Wednesday, July 14th, 1859, at Wilmington,

Delaware, in public, under the supervision of

sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 372 draws Wednesday, July 6;

Class 384 draws Wednesday, July 13.

Class 396 draws Wednesday, July 20

Class 408 draws Wednesday, July 27.

Thirty-two thousand Three Hun-

dred and Ninety-six Prizes.

Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

TO BE DRAWN

Each Wednesday in July.

1 Prize of \$40,000 is \$40,000

1 do of \$20,000 is \$20,000

1 do of \$10,000 is \$10,000

1 do of \$5,000 is \$5,000

1 do of \$2,500 is \$2,500

1 do of \$1,250 is \$1,250

1 do of \$625 is \$625

1 do of \$312 1/2 is \$312 1/2

1 do of \$156 1/4 is \$156 1/4

1 do of \$78 1/2 is \$78 1/2

1 do of \$39 1/4 is \$39 1/4

1 do of \$19 1/2 is \$19 1/2

1 do of \$9 3/4 is \$9 3/4

1 do of \$4 3/4 is \$4 3/4

1 do of \$2 1/4 is \$2 1/4

1 do of \$1 1/4 is \$1 1/4

1 do of \$1 1/8 is \$1 1/8

1 do of \$1 1/16 is \$1 1/16

1 do of \$1 1/32 is \$1 1/32

1 do of \$1 1/64 is \$1 1/64

1 do of \$1 1/128 is \$1 1/128

1 do of \$1 1/256 is \$1 1/256

1 do of \$1 1/512 is \$1 1/512

1 do of \$1 1/1024 is \$1 1/1024

1 do of \$1 1/2048 is \$1 1/2048

1 do of \$1 1/4096 is \$1 1/4096

1 do of \$1 1/8192 is \$1 1/8192

1 do of \$1 1/16384 is \$1 1/16384

1 do of \$1 1/32768 is \$1 1/32768


1 do of \$1 1/65536 is \$1 1/65536

1 do of \$1 1/131072 is \$1 1/131072

1 do of \$1 1/262144 is \$1 1/262144

1 do of \$1 1

HARDWARE
AND
BUILDERS' WARE-ROOMS!
Main Street, next to Farmers' Bank,
Frankfort, Ky.

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

Office at Gwin & Owen's Hardware Store.
G. W. OWEN Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY. — County, 88.
A STATEMENT respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed and numbered 751, declaring said Companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care," is as follows, to-wit:

The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, to-wit:

W. H. JENKINS, New York, N. Y.
EDWARD S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.
SAMUEL M. SLOEMAKER, Baltimore, Md.
GEORGE W. CASE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.
CLAPP SPOONER, Bridgeport, Conn.
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.
WILLIAM M. FENKLE, New York, N. Y.
RUFUS B. KINSLEY, New York, N. Y.

"The persons interested as co-partners or trust are the stockholders of said Company, whose change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.

"The amount of capital employed in the business of said Company, in the State of Kentucky, is as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, ten thousand dollars.

"And we, the subscribers the managers above named do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said Company, in said county, shall be deemed to be served on all the subscribers.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.

WHEREAS, by an act approved 1st of March, 1846, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed and numbered 100, relating to the Lexington and Ohio railroad bonds, bearing date 1-1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the city of Lexington, Ky., from the agent thereof; that the State, on the face of said bonds, reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum of four dollars, at any time after the expiration of the term years in which the said bonds were to mature, to expire on the 1st day of January, 1850; Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the city of Lexington, Ky., in said bonds and of them and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds.

And whereas, \$25,000 of bonds were issued under an act of February 1st, 1845, and March 1st, 1846, maturing date from the 7th of October, 1846, to 15th day, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds to pay at the end of fifteen years; Notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, in the city of Lexington, Ky., from the late 1st day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

By the Governor, C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
Masox Brown, Secretary of State,
April 14th-1846

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$150 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, /
Executive Department, /
WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that


GIFTS! GIFTS! GIFTS!

THE ORIGINAL GIFT BOOK STORE.

D. W. EVANS & CO.

THE FIFTH YEAR.	677 BROADWAY, 677 NEW YORK.	THE FIFTH YEAR.
	ESTABLISHED 1854.	

JOB WORK!



The following is a partial list of property which will be given to the purchasers of books at the time of sale:

Gold Watches, English Lever, Patent Lever and Lepine,	\$30 00 to \$100 00
Silver Watches, Patent Lever, full jewelled, hunting cases, open face and hunter's case-compact.	12 00 to 40 00
Gold Lockets—Large size, four glasses, and two glasses with spring—large and small size with snap.	2 50 to 12 00
Caméo, Moiré, Florentine, Painted, Lava, Goldstone, Garnet, and Crystal Sets of Pins and Hair Drops.	5 00 to 25 00
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains, Fancy Neck Chains, Vest Chains,	8 00 to 18 00
Gents' Fob and Vest Chains.	30 00 to 30 00
Sets Caméo, Goldstone, Painted, Moiré, Garnet, Onyx, Engraved & Plain Gold Sleeve Buttons and Bosom Studs.	2 00 to 16 00
Gold Pencils, with Pens, large, medium and small.	3 50 to 7 50
Silver Pencils, with Gold Pens, large, medium and small size, penholders, inkstands, &c.	2 00 to 5 00
Gents' Heavy Signet Rings, Ladies' Gold and Silver and Plain Rings.	1 00 to 7 50